A

TRUE COPY

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LETTER

Lately Written by

Mr. DOWLEY

TO

Dr. WELLS,

And now published by Dr. WELLS,

Together with the

Doctor's ANSWER.

The Third Edition.

Imprimatur,

GUIL, DELAUNE

Vice-Can. OXON.

Pr. 10. 1706.

OXFORD,

inted at the THEATER for Jo. Stephens, and are to be fold by James Knapton at the Crown in St. Paul's Church-Yard, London. 1706.

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To Mr. PETER DOWLEY.

SIR,

AD the Letter you lately writ and sent to Me, related only to My Self, how Ill soever you have
dealt with me therein, yet it should for my part
have never seen any other Light, than that of the
m. But since your Letter is of Publick Concern, and rees not only to My self, but to the Controversy between
s; and since you and your Followers have with great
dustry and Assurance given out, that it contain'd a Full
inswer to my Two Printed Letters; I leave it to the World
judge, whether I am not under an Indispensable Oblition of Publishing your Letter, that so I may prove the
specific of the Rumour spread abroad by you and your
rty, and Vindicate the Goodness of the Cause I am Enged in.

I can affure you, Sir, that I have been most strictly Carel, that no Injustice should be done you by Transcribing ur Letter, insomuch that I have not suffer'd a single Letter Comma to be Alter'd. And I have also desired, that the

e Special Care might be taken by the Printer.

Before I come to the Confideration of your Letter, I mot but here Observe to you, how pregnant and lively Instance is afforded by you and your Followers, of the ange and deplorable Obstinacy of Willfull Prejudice.

leannot but in Charity think that some of your Followers be so Just to Me, as to Bear me Witness, that upon plying my Self to them in order to convince them the Sinfullness of their Separation, they with a seeming Moty Excused themselves from Arguing thoroughly the Matwith me, adding that I would Do well to propose what I had say to Mr. Dowley, and that they should very much Like to

have the Points in Controversy Fairly Debated Between Us To for their Satisfaction. Hereupon I drew up my Two Letter since Published: for though I knew there were Already extant many Excellent Discourses or Books on such Subject yet I knew of No one that was Suitable either to my on Circumstances for to Purchase and Distribute, or to the Circumstances of my Dissenting Parishioners to Peruse a Read.

Now as I had thus Not refused to take (no inconsiderable) Pair at the Motion; and for the Satisfaction of your Follows aforesaid; So I did indeed Expect, and I think not with out good Reason, that you likewise should have been Mou and Prevailed with by the same your Followers, Not to rest to take the like Pains for their Satisfaction, namely by Puttininto their Hands a Direct and Particular Answer of so Own to All the several Points made out in my Letters Again

your and their Principles and Practices.

I leave the World to judge, whether This be Any other than what your Followers above specified stand in Hon Engaged to Press and Prevail on you to Do; or whethere They have not Good Reason to suspect that their Cause Very Bad, fince you their Leader are Afraid to Appe Publickly in It's Behalf; and therefore whether They ha not Good Reason to Quit and Renounce both it and Yo Is it not then most Strange, and no other way to be counted for but by the Badness of your Cause, and then reasonable Obstinacy and Blindness of Prejudice, that yo Sir, for your part should Content your Self to Do nome than Send me a Written Letter together with De Lan Plea for the Non-conformists; and your Followers on their should presently be Contented (without so much as the & or Reading of your Letter, and only) with a bare in (and to Popish) Belief of your Letter's containing a Sal factory Answer to my Printed Letters?

That nothing may be wanting in me to Convincey and your Followers of such (your and their) unwarrand ble Prejudice and Partiality, I shall consider Each Cases stinctly; and out of Respect to you, Sir, I shall gire you

Case the First Place.

Your I wished in ons inte oht Fal Hints (as rere you Wheth our Reafor alfities; line, but ous Rea our Lette you, VIZ to Incir our Own As for n this van y Treat at the fa reby pu at you an hough fo and Argu ted in my u in refe referenc , VIZ.) O

Lastly, stain a field at your sound to to the satisfact is faid

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Your Letter then may (as will appear hereafter) be distinuished into Three General parts, viz. Bare Confident Asserons intermixt with Uncivil Language; Sham or downght Falle Reasons for your Not Appearing in Print; and Hints (as you call them) of What Feats you Could Atchieve. rere you but pleased to be in the Mind.

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Whether I have not Abundantly Proved below, that ur Reasons are no other than meer Pretences or Downright alfiles; and that the Hints you have given, expose (not line, but) your ewn Nakedness; let the impartial and judious Reader determine. As for the other general Part of our Letter; I am very well content to be altogether Outdone you, viz. Both as to Bare Confidence of Affertion, and also to Incivility of Language or Treatment. Thus much for

our Own Letter here in general.

As for De Laune's Plea &c. fent with your Letter, I make uthis vary fair Offer, that if you shall think fit to put forth y Treatise by way of Proof (of what you pretend, viz.) at the faid Plea is a full An wer to my Letters, then I will reby publickly engage my felf (by God's Blefling) to shew t you are very much mistaken, and that De Laune's Plea hough somewhat Bulky in Volume, yet is very Scanty as to and Argument, and) doth not disprove Any One Point Asted in my Letters. And the same Offer that I here make u in reference to De Laune's Plea, I make you likewise reference to the other Books (referred to in your Let-, viz.) of Dr. Owen, Mr. Baxter, Mr. Clarkson, Mr. Alsop, And this is all you or your Followers can in Reaa possibly expect of me, till you make the way for my actually forming what I here engage: for I am now only to attend or Motions.

Lastly, supposing Any of the Books aforemention'd did tain a full Answer to my Letters, yet are you, Sir, assured at your Followers have (or have you given your felf the uble to take care that they should have) it for to read and give m Satisfaction? Moreover, are you not perswaded, that at is faid more largely in any of the aforesaid Books, might brought into narrower Compass, and also might some ter ways be render'd more suitable to the Circumstances

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your felf from taking (on such an Occasion) a little man than ordinary Pains for the Greater Benefit of your Party? D you hereby approve your self to be a Labourer in the Vin yard? And now I have mention'd this Comparison of the Church to a Vineyard, it brings to my mind what seem to be the most natural, and so best Account of your bein so sparing of your Labour. For you well know, that thoug there is need of a great deal of Pains to dress and ket Vines in due order, so as to bring forth Good Fruit; an not in time to Degenerate so far as to Bring forth Will Grapes: yet on the other hand Briers and Thorns required such Care to make them thrive, or to keep them for Turning or Altering so as to bear Good Fruit.

From what has been said, may appear the Strengthe your own Prejudice, and Greatness of your own Partiality, i Resussing to give my Letters their due Consideration, and Consenting your self with what you have done, and is alread mention d. I now proceed to the Case of your Follows and to lay open the Obstinate Prejudice and Partials whereby they are carried away from Rightly Considering the I have offered to them in my Printed Letters, and are Fost at least to make show of their being sully Contented and Sai fied even with your doing nothing for their Satisfaction.

I defire then of your Followers only to give me a Dire and Sincere Answer (as before God) to this Question with the Whether, supposing upon the Motion of any of them you he Publickly proposed to me your Objections against our Commerce nion and I had declined Returning you a Publick Answer, would not presently have run away with full cry that (whate manight Pretend, the only True Reason, why I did not was because) I Could not, or was Asraid to, Answer Publickly? But now 'tis evident to the meanest Capacit that for Persons to think Well of the very same thing in man, which they would think Ill of in Another man, a be the Effect only of unreasonable, and therefore unjust stable Prejudice and Partiality.

And as the Behaviour of the Generality of your Par is thus Highly Blameable, so this fort of Behaviour in the on acom

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moved me to Do what I have Done, is further Aggramed, as being Accusable of Insucerity as well as Prejuice and Partiality. For, whatever specious Shew they
hade to me of being Willing to have Matters in Debate fairly
iscussed, 'tis now apparent, that all the while they meant
other than what some of your Party have not been
Ashamed to Declare Openly to this effect, viz. that Let me
Trite what I would, they were Resolved to Continue as they Are.
Towever God forbid that I should cease to Pray for and Endeaour their Repentance and Amendment. And so I come
the Consideration of the Letter you, Sir, were pleased
of write to me, which I shall consider (for the Reader's
ase) Paragraph by Paragraph.

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A True Copy

OF

Mr. DOWLEY'S

LETTER

TO

Dr. W E L L S,

Together with the Doctor's Answer

Mr. DOWLEY'S Letter.

REVd. SIR

Received 2: printed letters from you, the one directed to for your own parish, & the other perticularly to me, the maing of your sending such things to me (of whom you have knowledge but only by common fame) I can no otherwise tempret, but that either you are so conceited of your performant that you think all the dissenters must needs be thunder struck, so down convinced at the sight of your papers, or else that you was invite me to write by way of answer to the subject of your letters:

Dr. WELLS's Answer.

That I have no other knowledge of you, Sir, but by comme fame (or what I have heard from Others, more especial

own I ow, the to be risbioner Such T ild you ngs ? It re Affe ngs, wh mach a tty mai digest n ver: wh charitable o Lette For your I can no your Per Il porti ty, you rwise int d to ha clarations ioners ' at in n ull Error in short,

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own Followers,) I readily allow: and furely you must bw, that this is Ground Enough and Enough to Know to be a Dissenting Teacher, and Him whom my Dissenting rishioners follow, and therefore Ground Enough to Send Such Things as my two printed Letters. Pray what things ald you reasonably expect I should Send you, but Such ings? Indeed I understand by Common Fame, that the tre Affectionate of your Party frequently send you other ings, which I easily imagine agree much better with your mach and Constitution, than What I sent. For 'tis my manifest from your own Letter, that what I sent did the digest well, but put you out of order, and Into a kind of the which is the Best Excuse that can be made for your tharitable Interpretation of the Meaning of my sending my to Letters to you.

For your words are [the meaning of your fending such things to I can no otherwise interpret, but that either you are so conceited now Performance &c.] Now had you, Sir, but a very ill portion of the Charity, so much talked of by your ty, you would have been induced thereby to have rwise interpreted the Meaning of my sending such things to you, I to have had some more candid Regard to my Solemn clarations, that I had never troubled you or my Paioners with my printed Letters, but in order (to do at in me lay) to undeceive you and them as to your

ill Errors and Practices.

In short, Sir, I leave you or the most quick sighted of it Followers to find out in Either of my Letters One of downright unmannerly Personal Resection, as you are ased out of your fort of Charity and Moderation to bestow on me, viz. Being Conceited with my Own Personance. That was a Non-Conformist to the Rules of Church-Decency. I windeed afore by Common Fame; but I confess I did know, till I learnt so much from your own Letter, that was likewise a Non-Conformist to the Rules of Common-Civiand Good Manners.

Well, but in what degree do you suppose me to be Cond of my Own Performance? Why, so as to think All the semens miss needs be Thunder-Struck, and fall down Convinced

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effed to fa the mea to so have therwife is therrown trucke, fa t you was r letters:

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at the Sight of my Papers. Truly, Sir, was my Conceil this your Expression, it would be very High and Asset Pray don't your Sermons usually run in this strain of a quence? And may it not be well supposed, that 'tis on count of such your Mighty and Thunder-Striking Expression that your Hearers by virtue of their Unquestionable judge have Dubbed you with the Admired Title of a Power Teacher?

As to the Dissenters being Thunder-struck, I hear wish they did not give so Just occasion to think they are so, at least as the Word is sometimes used to note, viz. Being Deprived of Right Reason and Understand

ing.

And as to the Dissenters Falling down Convinced a Sight of my Papers, you have unawares given an Intimat that you well understand how they are wont to be Comiviz. by Shew and Appearence, not by Reason and Argua Indeed I wish I had not Cause to Fear, that Some of the if ever they are Convinced, must be so only At the Sight my Papers; forasmuch as they are so carried away with judice, a. Not to Afford my Papers the Reading, as to ough: in Conscience.

I shall now leave the World to judge, whether you not a very Bad and Uncharitable Interpreter hitherto; an proceed to your other Interpretation, that I would he you to Write by way of Answer to the Subject of my Lemma however you please to Deal with me, I shall be very case to do you Justice; and therefore freely own, that you in the Right as to This Interpretation, as much as you in the Wrong as to the Other. And I leave it to the ment of the Reader, whether you have alledged any to ble Reason for Not Writing and Publishing an Answer.

us fee then what follows in your Letter.

Mr. DOWLEY'S Letter.

As to the former, I must truly say I meet with no commit from them, but rather much consumation in my judgement of Etice, when I see such a Mr. & Dr. of the Church coming sin the defence of it, with so much ignorance weaknes of miles.

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hall th Few L ch Proof ot Ill La e there Proof; my Ign old have and Sher 'tis the lip the are fay, r Cond ou wo ch keeps le in th te Side, keft in R Strength give ou ny Ignor suppo know efore I

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billibes me that the truth is on our fide, when one of fuch dein the University has so little of moment to say against us.

Dr. WELLS'S Answer.

sto your meeting with no Conviction &c. from my Lesters, most Proper to refer it to the Determination of Impartial ges, whether the True Cause thereof is to be ascribed to Weakness of my Arguments, or to the Strength of your Pre-

hall therefore only observe, that, had there been (in Few Lines of your Letter immediately foregoing,) as ch Proof of what you lay to my Charge, as there is Course, ot Ill Language; I am fure I ought to have Blushed. But ethere is only very Course, not to say Ill Language, and Proof; pray consider whether you ought not to Blush. my Ignorance, Weakness, and Mistake be so Great as you ald have it thought, 'tis the more Easy for you to Ex-

and Shew It: and if I have said so Little of Moment against is the sooner Answered. And therefore why will you lip the Opportunity of a Publick Victory and Triumph? are say, and Others will be apt to think, that such

Conduct is not owing to Any Kindness to Mt.

on would do well to call to mind, that an Army, ch keeps close within it's Entrenchments, and refuses to joyn le in the Open Field, when 'tis fairly offer'd by the Opte Side, is with very Good Reason counted to be the est in Reality, how much soever it may Decry the Ene-Strength, and Boaft of it's Own, or whatever Pretences it give out for fo Acting. Whatever you please to think y Ignorance, I will however be so Civil to you, Sir, suppose, that your Ignorance is not so Great, but that know how to make the Application to your felf; and fore I shall go on to Consider the Reasons urged by for your not Publishing an Answer to my Letters.

Mr. DOWLEY'S Letter.

and as to the other, many reasons with-hold me from writing thy at this time, the Queens most excellent majesty hath so oft sed from the throne her desire that all her subjects should live in

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persons should show more manners to the government they live der, then to scatter strife when the royal authority calls them to concord.

Dr. WELLS's Answer.

Since you say, Sir, that Many Reasons With-hold you and are pleased to mention but three or sour, which very far from being Good ones; it may be well insert'd, the Others must be Extremely Bad ones, and therefore; acted prudently in keeping them to your self. Belides, a do you intimate, that you are with-holden from With Publickly at This time more than you may be as any thereafter as long as you or I can probably expect to live

Her most Excellent Majesty, as She hath Often sign Already, so I heartily pray God that She may Lived Again to Signify from the Throne Her most highly Comme ble Desire that All her Subjects should live in Love and Pl Unity and Concord. And fure I am that the Only Delig my Letters was to Promote Love and Peace, Unity and Com by Endeavouring what I could to Remove the Chief 0 from of our Unhappy Discords. If my Letters have a C trary Effect on you, the Fault is only yours; if you cannot turn an Answer without an Unchristian Contention, or the like Meekness and Calmness as my Letters were wil with, 'tis the Unhappiness of your Temper. But pray ha not been more for your Credit, to have Concealed your Unhappiness of Temper, than to have thus Di vered, that 'tis impossible for you to Answer, with Snarling like a Dog about a Bone?

As to the Admonition you take upon you to give know No One in All these Parts that stands in neat, but only your self; and therefore be pleased to Do as as Say, and to Practise as one that knows that Persons in the more Manners to the Government they live under, the Propagate and Scatter Strife, and keep up Unnecessay Sinfull Divisions by their Separate Congregations, the Royal Authority calls them to Unity and Concord, and the fore more especially to Church-Unity, as being the most period and the only true Basis of All Other Unity what

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ight instance, Sir, in other Respects, wherein you fall t of Shewing Manners to the Government, foralmuch as abuse it's Gracious Clemency towards you, by going about one your Followers to Pervert and Wrest the Toleration Not-Passing of the Occasional Bill, into an Argument, that Separation is approved of by the Government. I omit also ther instance, which might shew, that whatever Respect pretend to have for the Government, you have howemuch Greater Respect for your Money. And would it le God to Enable you by his Grace to Despise these Particulars, Money and Temporal Interest, I should have at Hopes of your being Still Convinced by my Letters or e fuch other Means.

his, Sir, is Enough to Shew the Weakness and Inciency of your First Reason for Not writing Publickly at Time. Go we on to your second Reason.

Mr. Dowley's Letter.

here is enough writ on the subject allready to satisfye those that willing to receive light, and those that willfully shut their eyes all have no hope to enlighten, by any thing that may be farsaid, had you perused the dissenters defence of themselves shed by Dr Owen Mr Baxter Mr Clarkson Mr Alsop & diothers, you might have seen your self answered before you e, and therefore it's needless to write again, till something of not considered is brought forth, of which fort I see nothing our letters.

Dr. WELLS's Answer.

may as easily Deny as you, Sir, Affirm, that there is gh Writ (I mean) on your side already to Satisfie those that Villing to receive light. And I affure you, that I do not will-Sout my eyes, and therefore you may have hope to Enlighten by Any thing that you shall please to say Further and ducive to that End.

s for the Writings of the Diffenters, Dr. Owen, Mr. er, Mr. Clarkson, Mr. Alsop &c. it might be Enough to ly, that had you perused Dr. Stillingsleet's Unreasonableof Separation, and the Cases of the London Divines, or the idgement of them, and other Treatises of our Writers

publish'd

publish'd fince the Writings you refer to; you might have that I could not fee my felf answer'd before I wrote, and there that 'tis not needless for you to write still. But I rather choose alledge, that tho' you may be so Partial as never to L into any of Our Writers, yet I may know more of yo writers than you may imagine, and I had (by God's Ble ing) given you a Publick Proof thereof by this time, ha not been called off to this Consideration of your Ist On which account I must desire your Patience a li longer for that Tract, which, when it comes forth, be a Further Evidence that I could not fee my felf Anim before I wrote, and that 'tis not needless for you to write, is there is something brought forth in my Letters of so much We as to be Owned and Maintained as True by the foremention Dr. Owen, Mr. Baxter, &c. tho Denied, and Not Practifed you and your Followers.

Thus you may see, if you will not shut your eyes, that ther will your second Reason acquit you from Writing blickly at this time by way of Answer to my Letters. Take

now the third Reason under Consideration.

Mr. Dowley's Letter.

The case of that unhappy Gent: (the author of the book here inclosed) abundantly shews what disadvantage the disenters by der in writing, though never so much called upon & provoked the to, they have been answered with prisons & penaltys & not arguments, and therefore there is not room for them to win freely and fully on their case as the matter would lead them, and their adversaries may against them, they may say tolle legen state disputatio; but while things are so hedged about with the laws it is not safe for them to write.

Dr. WELLS's Aufwer.

Mr. De Laune was indeed very Unhappy (not only a the Misfortune of his Latter end, but also) as to his Prin ples and Practices, and particularly as to his Plea for Non-Conformists, it being One of the Meanest pieces of that kind, and therefore methinks you have Dispan your Judgment in choosing to send me that Book below

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other of your own Writers. Sir, I can affure you Thad (afore I received that which you fent) perufed in this Twelve-month the said Book; and that I ed it more carefully than your self, I believe I can subso Good a Proof as will amount to a Demonstration. had you ever Read but the very first page in the after the Title-leaf, you must there have found at of the page a Plain Direct Contradiction to What to Confidently affirm in the part of your Letter last as will appear by placing what you jay and what is faid together fide by fide thus,

dr. Dowley's Words.

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The Publisher (of Mr. De Laune)'s Words.

ere is not Room for them e legem & fiat Disputa- fons of their Faith. but while things are so ed about with Penal Laws, not Safe for them to Write.

Bleffed be God, We now live the Diffenters) to Write in a more Mild and Genile tely and Fully on their Case Reign; in which it will not be Master would lead them, accounted Criminal for Men in as their Adversaries may a Sober and Modest manner, to If them They may say, Declare the Grounds and Rea-

on't you fee, Sir, what an Extraordinary Agreement is between what is faid in your Letter, and in the Book lent with it? If what you have chosen and sent me e your own Evidence, will thus give in Winese Against and what you delign'd to be your own Voucher will flaily Give you the Ly I cannot Help it, and you can he only your own Imprudence and Dilingenuity in ing use of such Fallacious Arguments.

ertainly. Sir, had you not too much Relied on my Ignce, you would not have ventur'd to Argue at this ge rate, viz. ' Mr. De Laune and the other Diffenters ld not Write with Freedom and Safety in their own Defence on they incurr'd the Punishments once annexed to the breach the Penal Laws: Therefore I Mr. Dowley cannot write h Freedom and Safety in my Own Defence Now when the

" Penal

Penal Laws are disarm'd of their Sanction, that the Disar incur no Penalties by the Violation of them; but Liberty Press as well as of Conscience is Granted to them. Had Ver enjoy'd the Happiness of an University-Education, my own Natural Reason would of it self have Enabled to Discover the Falseness of your soregoing Argum And I dare say you were Bred at a Separate (if at Am) A demy: forasmuch as from your way of Arguing all all your Letter, it may be well inferr'd, that you are a Disas from the Established Rules of Reason as well as Religion.

Moreover, is it not evident from this Instance. you, Sir, your felf (as well as your Followers) are sometiment Convinced only at the Sight of Papers and Books? For you gone but one Page beyond the Title-Page of Mi Laune's Plea, you must have found the forementioned contradiction to what you fay in your Letter. And there may it not be very reasonably inferred, that you (6) man, out of your sincere Impartiality) troubled your self look no further, but presently Fell down Convinced (only the Sight of the Title to Mr. De Laune's Book) that what lowed was without all doubt Answerable thereunto, fo a sufficient Plea for the Non-Conformists? On this acco I must beg leave to put this Question to you, whether are not Convinced after the same manner, that the Work Dr. Owen, Mr. Baxter &c. are fost Defences of your Separa namely, because you have Seen, or perhaps only Hund some such Title to their Books? And hence your Follow may (and Others will) gather, what little Stress or Ha to be given to your Recommendation of a Book, fince ! Knowledge of It may be thus well suspected to be no of than what may be most properly called only Superficial

It appears then from what has been faid, that what mention in your Letter as the third Argument for your Writing Publickly is (even by the Testimony of very Book you sent with it and Appeal to) a Down Untruth, and so No Argument. And therefore it appeals, that you might very well have Spared that So of Latin, Tolke Legem & stat Disputatio; there being manner of Occasion for it, unless you would have

oked up tin Tong Scrap of arning in Laftly, t again 1 ntion'd t Shew v ad of i oully in ur old I that is nal Law. u would n of, for t of Di ntent you n Breth a Sober a o; for i nfine you

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oked upon as an Evidence of your Great skill in the tin Tongue. And if so, why did you not add likewise Scrap of Greek and Hebrew for Proofs of your Profound oming in those Two Languages?

Lastly, in reference to this Part of your Letter I cannot ragain put you in mind of your own Admonition abovention'd, and delire you to confider, whether you do Shew very Listle manners to the Government, whilft (inad of Returning Due Thanks for the Great Liberty 212only indulged to your Party) you still continue on ur old Murmurings and Complaints, that you are (after I that is Already done for you) too much Hedged in with nal Laws. Sir, hereby you make it pretty plain, What n would be At; What is the Time you flay in expectan of, for to Write Publickly in; and of What Stamp or t of Dissenters you are of. But pray, What liberty will ntent you? you have heard above from One of your in Brethren, that you may Now Write Freely and Safely a Sober and Modest manner. And is not that Enough? o; for it feems you are of fuch a Temper, that you cannot offine your Pen within the Narrow Bounds of Sobriety and odesty.

Tis time then now to proceed to your last pretended

cason for Not Answering me Publickly.

Mr. Dowley's Letter.

What is matter of argument in your papers (which is but little) mainly the same that the papists plead against the protestants, I what you would replye to them in the defence of the reformion, you may answer your selfe withall as to the most you we to say against us, upon the same principles that you can slift your selves against Rome, we can justifie our selves against m, your pretending to make us false teachers for opposing your cemonies (which is all the evidence you give in that point) lays you to the popists to prove you the same for your leaving any theirs.

Dr. WELLS's Answer.

In this paragraph you do, Sir, much as Children are ont to do, when they go about to fave themselves from B telling

[Almost] or the like. For what else is the design of your slipping in [Mainly] in one place, and in another [as to the most] but to keep your self off as well as you could from maintaining a Notorious Untruth, and yet to seem to say Something, which however amounts at last to Nothing.

For We defend our Reformation, and justify our selves again Rome, by proving that the Roman Church imposes Sinful Terms of Communion, such as the Belief of Transubstantation, Purgatory, Worshipping of Saints and Images &c. Bu how can you have the Face to say, that you can justify your selves Against Us on the like account? Doth ou Church impose such or any other Sinfull Term of Commo nion? Have I not under the Fourth Head of my First Lette particularly considered the Common Objections made by your Party, and proved that Nothing that you object again us is Sinfull? And therefore it lies upon you to Dispose what I have there said.

Again, Sir, how can you so Considently affirm the All the Evidence I give as to the point of your being a Falf Teacher, is taken from your Opposing Ceremonies? Either you have not Read the Second Head of my Letter to you self, or else you must know that I prove you to be False Teacher on account also of your Teaching by a Fal Mission. And what I have said hereupon, you are to Disprove, before you can justify your self against Us, by same Principles We justify our selves against the Papists.

Nay, under the First Head of my Letter to your self, prove you to be a False Teacher on account of Falsen, of Doctrine, in Opposing the Obedience due to the Go vernours of the Church in things lawfull, and in Teachin or incouraging the People to leave their true and rightsu Ministers, and to follow you out of a wrong opinion of your being more Gifted, and in other Points, which sure are more than Ceremonies. And therefore your Opposing of remonies is not the only evidence I give in for to make you a False Teacher.

I do indeed under the First Head of my Second Lett instance in some Ceremonies, as Kneeling &c. And sure whosen tain it thing, Nor doo fuch Cere a very fa False Tea Reasons, nor Cere

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whosoever Opposes even a bare Ceremony so, as to maintain it to be Sinfull, when the Scripture says not such thing, but even approves of it, is so far sorth a False Teacher. Nor does the Church of England do so in respect of Any such Ceremony used by the Church of Rome: and therefore tis a very salse Affertion to say, that the Papists may prove Us False Teachers for Leaving Any of their Ceremonies by the same Reasons, that we prove you to be False Teachers for Opposing our Ceremonies.

And thus I have shewn the Insufficiency of your fourth and last Reason for Not Writing Publickly. Next for your inserence from All taken together.

Mr. DOWLEY's Letter.

For these considerations I forbear at present appearing in print n this head, and though you shall burden the presse with your leters answerable to the months of the year, yet I assure you (with-not greater occasion appear) you shall faile of your expectation of rawing me to the presse on that matter; not but that you have alleady given abundant room and advantage to expose your nakedess, as the sew following hints may serve for all the rest.

Dr. WELLS'S Answer.

I have, Sir, Letters by me, which as plainly testify that y Letters have been No Burdens to the Press, as your own etter testifies them to be Heavy Burdens to you, who act like one that wanting Strength to bear his Burden as he ought, or tleast to Ease himself of it Handsomely, without any more do Flings it off in a great Passion.

But pray, Sir, what Greater Occasion would you have ppear to Draw you to the Press? As for the Considerations on have mention'd for your Forbearing at present to appear print, let the Impartial Reader Judge, whether they are not been already proved to be No Considerations; and sfor the sew Arguments you offer below in reservence to be Controversy between us, let the tame Reader also adge, whether they are not there proved to be No Arguments.

Besides, Sir, you your self mention a very Good Occasion

to Draw you to the Press, were it so as you say, viz. that I have given Abundant room and advantage to expose my naked ness. I am much assaid, lest your Own Conscience tells you, that you do not really Think so as you have Writing for else I dare say you would not resuse to Take what is Given you: and (pray) Consess ingenuously, whether this be not the very first time, that ever you did Resuse to Take a Gift?

Well, but though you think not fit to take Advantage of me Publickly, or to Print a Full Answer to my Letters; yet you are willing Privately to let me see, what you could do with me, if you would, by the Few following Hint, which are such Extraordinary Feats as that they may serve for All the Rest. Now then for Dint of Argument.

Mr. Dowley's Letter.

You feem to glory in christs example of prayer in his agony, your Achilles to justifie formes in that duty, whereas really nothing doth make more against them, for it is evident christ prayed then as cording to the prefent occasion and exercise of his spirit, and so in deed all prayer ought to be and all that we read of in scripture nall was for but no flinted formes can reach all occasions that may have pen, not those whose perfection is so much cryed up by the a mirers of them, for upon all new publicke occasions there are still new ones made: christs using the same words the 3 severall times prayed upon that head of his sufferings, makes nothing for you, fi that may be and oft is used in extempore prayer, expressing the fire by the same words, when there is occasion to pray oft forth fame mercy, and you may as well argue from christs preaching to have formes of sermone, as from his praying to have such in the duty, for he oft repeated the same expressions in his doctrine as me as in his devotion, as may be seen Math: 5: 21: 27: 33:38:0:0 eliapt: 23: 13: 14: 15: 25: 27: 29: 23:.

Dr. WELLS's Answer.

You threat ned, Sir, to give some few Hints, how you could Expose my Nakedness: but All such Readers as are a pable of understanding the Oddness of the Expression will (I am apt to believe) think that you have in the

ery ne res, by ard and have us Hearers, Example t, doub Deal of hrewd Editying magine gainst 1 itan Un s esteem r Chri hilles ha ore our rdinary . e to fu xpreffio Achilles ut That I nan a P onlequer ared as b In the ans pull ne Pagai aind to ff Minister e extren tors. B een pleaf ucing th s proper

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ery next Sentence notoriously Exposed your Own Nahedes, by introducing the mention of Achilles after to abard and ridiculous a manner. May I ask, how oft you have used this Fine Expression in your Discourses to your Hearers, telling them, that they ought to Glory in Christ's example as their Achilles? How oft foever you have used t, doubtless it could not but carry along with it a Great Deal of Edification; and it may very well ferve for a threwd Hint, How juffly you Deserve the Title of an editying Preacher. May not One be induced hereby to magine, that, notwithstanding the Out-cry you mak e gainst Popish Unscriptural Saints, there are also some Putan Unscriptural Saints, among whom this fame Achilles s esteemed by you as Chief, or rather more than a Saint, r Christ himself ? For surely in your Comparison Alilles has plainly the Pre-eminence given him even beore our Blessed Saviour, and is represented as a more Extradinary Person. What a Strange Surprize then must it e to such of your Followers as have heard you use this spression, to be Undeceived and told that this same Achilles (if not a Puritan Saint commonly unknown, ut That spoken of in common Authors) was no other ian a Pagan or Heathen Hero or Great Warriour; and onsequently that this your Expression may be Justly Cenred as being in some fort Irreligious and Prophane!

In short, the chief Reason I can think of for your ans pulling in (as it were by the Head and Shoulders) te Pagan or Heathen Achilles, is this, that you had a lind to show, how much more Learned your are than fuch Minister and Doctor of the Church as my felf; and that you e extremely well Read in Homer and other Greek Autors. But I must beg leave to observe, that had you en pleased to have contrived some occasion for introucing the mention of the Greek Word or Name writ in s proper or Greek Letters, it would have been somewhat

Beuer Hint of your Vast Skill in the Greek Tongue.

Thus much for the Manner of your Expression; let us ow consider what you Aim at thereby; and the Meang thereof, as well as I can guess, must be in Plain En-

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glifh to this Effect, viz. that I feem to Glory in Christ's example of Prayer in his Agony, as a main Argument to justify Forms in that Duty. Sir, you need not have faid, that I feem to Glory, for I am not Ashained readily to Own, that I do Actually Glory in Christ's Example, and that because it is Christ's Example, and so the Greatest that a True Christian can Glory in, and of the Greatest Authority to justify

Forms of Prayer.

You fay indeed that there is really Nothing that maket more Against Forms than Christ's Prayer in his Agony. But then you are pleased only to say so, and immediately to Subjoyn (to fave me the Labour) a very good Proof of the Falshood of what you had faid just afore. For (add you,) and may not I as truly add, that so likewise Our Forms of Discourses Prayer are Suitable or According to the Present Occasion when think so they are used? You farther add, that Christ then prayer are more according to the Exercise of his Spirit. Now I have observed inted For (p. 19, 20. of my Letter to a Dissenting Parishioner) that eived the by this and the like Expressions Can be meant but One of these two things, either Making a New Prayer by the Moccasion Assistance of the Spirit, or Saying a Prayer already made with Spiritual Devotion. In the former sense when times. He can be then pray but only the suit times the two others times. He can be then pray but only the suit times the two others times. He can be then pray but only the suit times the two others times. He can then pray but only the first time; the two other times He can as then a not possibly be said to pray according to the Exercise of his win that Spirit any other ways than in the latter sense of the Words bjection or as it denotes to pray or repeat a prayer with the Spirit of Devotion. In like manner our Common Prayer may (confi dering the Great Piety of the Compilers of It, and with what Due Preparation they fet about the Work, by Ear nelly Praying God for his Special Afliftance therein justly be effected as First Drawn up or Made by the Asistant of the Spirit; and who foever Rightly thes it ever fince, ma be truly faid to Pray according to the Exercise of his Spirit of Spiritual Devotion. And thus you may fee if you do no thut close your eyes, that even according to your Own Ac count there is an Excellent Agreement between Christ's Propo in his Agony and our Forms of Prayer.

But (30 you on) No Stinted Forms can reach All Occasion

t) the Study W hat I c out conf ou, No Prayer in brift the forms ca follow int Occafi f Logick ave nov inted For atempore hy do y erefore p our felf; Qualities, ther, viz

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has may happen. Sir, I have had (perhaps you may call t) the Misfortune to be fo much used (by that Sort of Judy which I take a peculiar Delight in) to Connexion, hat I cannot get over this fame little Particle [But] without considering how it comes in here, which is thus: fay ou, Nothing really makes more against Forms than Christ's prayer in his Agony; then for proof hereof you add, For wift then prayed according to the Present Occasion, But no Stinted forms can reach All Occasions, Therefore (- What? will follow that) No Stinted Form can be According to the Preately to in Occasion: This surely will never follow by Any Rules of of the stage of int Occasion: This furely will never follow by Any Rules erefore pray see into what strange Difficulties you run our self; For 1st. you require to a Good Prayer Two malities, which are utterly Inconfistent the One with the ther, viz. To be Peculiar to One Present Occasion, and yet Reach All Occasions.

2. You make the Addition of a Few New Occasional ayers twice or thrice in the whole year to be a token of reat Imperfection in Our Forms; and yet Cry up Newness Prayer nied every time you Meet as a token of the Greatest ersettion in your Extempore Prayer. And now can Men be

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guilty of Greater Contradictions than you and your Panyate in this Case? Or can there be a clearer Evidence of you and your Party being quite Blinded with Prejudice and Paneriality, than your not being Able to Differn your so Appariality, than your not being Able to Differn your so Appariality.

rent Self-Contradiction?

And yet your Own Blindness in this Case will appear still more by what follows in your Letter. For the you far indeed, that Christ's using the same words the three several time &c. makes Nothing for Us, yet you are again unwittingly to very Complaifant as to Prove the Contrary by adding, that this may be, and oft is used in Extempore Prayer, expressing the Desire by the Same Words, when there is Occasion to Pray oft for the same Mercy. For herein you imply as Good an Argu ment as can be Defired for Forms, which stands thus When there is Occasion to Pray for the same Mercies, the " the Desire may be exprest by the same Words: But there er Occasion to Pray Daily for the same (viz. Common) Mon et cies : Therefore the Defire may be exprest Daily by the et same Words". This, Sir, is no other in effect than you Own Argument, and 'us indeed an Unanswerable On namely Nos Against, but For the Use of Forms; forasmu as to Express the Desire Daily by the same Words, is the same to Use Daily the same Form of Prayer.

Nay, this your Argument will Prove not only the Law fullness of Forms in general, but also the Lawfullness of peating some Parts of Them several Times, and so affords a word of Cood Answer to that Weak Objection made by some of you Writers Against the Repetition of the Lord's Prayer &c. in or

By this time you begin (I suppose) to Perceive, which you are Got, and how the Stream of Truth has been strong as to have forced you without your own Wi On our Side, and to write For Swinted Forms, even when you designed to write Against them. It concerns you to take care and clear your self among your Brethren, least the begin to suspect that, tho' you pretend Outwardly the you have met with no Conviction in my Papers, yet you a Inwardly Convinced so far, as to pretend to write Desence of their Cause only, that you might the Better B.

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of it. sto what follows in your Letter, concerning Arguing we Forms of Sermons from Christ's Repeating the same Exions in his Doctrine &c. it is fo very Extravagant, as that res only to Argue that you are not very Good at Armation; fince there is by no means a just Parallel been the Instance I make use of for Forms of Prayer, and Instances mentioned by you for Forms of Sermons. Nay, our way of Arguing holds good, you may run your felf re you are aware into another Neofe or Snare, and prove you your self Preach by Form, if so be you keep to the hod of Doctrine, Division, Use &c. But perhaps you are Averse to Forms, that you take particular Care, that your fourfes should be Far enough from having Any thing of frinc or Use, or Any Method at all.

ut tho' what you alledge, is no Good Argument for u of Sermons; yet I affure you, I am by no means sinft them; but on the contrary have a very great Opiof them, as well as of Forms of Prayer. For I think orasmuc light be of Great Benefit, and Prevent a Great Deal of e same: thief, was there a Book of Sermons drawn up by Judicious the Law isters or Teachers Obliged to Use them, unless on some ness of a Occasions. And to such an Injunction I should wilted a will submit, and so testify that I am not so Conceived of my e of you Performances, as Another may be a submit to the conceived of my ons on All Subjects fit for Common Auditories, and All would be apt to refuse such a Submission, whether out

Humility let others judge. hus have I largely shewn the Great Weakness of your Obm against my Arguments for Forms drawn from our Sais Prayer in his Agony. You go on next to your Objeagainst my Arguments for Forms, drawn from the s Prayer; and I shall attend you, and give them their

Confideration.

Write on Elewise insist much on the Lords prayer given to the les, thinking you have thereby convincing proofe for forms,

whereas for ought you have faid on that head, that may re be taken as a directory than a forme, the different relation of the 2. Evangelists may signifie so much, and the Apostles Elice may confirm those thoughts, of whom we never no scripture that they used it in the set words, but suited thin pressions in prayer to their severall occasions, as the spirit gaves utterance, as may be feen. Acts 1: 24: 25: Chapt 4: 24: 30th. and more-over the subject matter of that prayer will be this sense, for if it be enjoind to all that profess the non Christ to use in the set words, then multitudes are command speake falsely, to call god in heaven their father, when are of their father the Divel in hell, as Christ told the notwithstanding their profession and claim of god as their f John 8, and I wonder how men of violent spirits can fan prayer, beging for forgiveness as they forgive others, who deed they are full of rage and fury, and far from any giving temper;

Dr. WELLS's Answer.

Instead of barely affirming, that the Lord's Prayer may ther be taken as a Directory than a Pattern, for ought I head; you should have some way or other I proved the Reasons I have alledged to that purpose; pacularly you should have disproved, that those words of Saviour, When ye pray, Say, Our Father &c. do come to the very Same as if he had said, When ye pray say Form, Our Father &c. And if when our Saviour thus play intimates, that it is a Form, you will nevertheless be ly gainsay it I cannot expect that you should have a Regard to Any thing I can offer, when you refuse to he due Regard to what our Saviour himself has said.

The Different relations given by the two Evangelists are so from Disproving the Lord's Prayer to be a Form, that it mightily Consirm it; forasmuch as they prove, that the Prayer was prescribed by our Saviour at two different plants and so at two different times. If by the different relation of you refer to that Little Difference of Expression which is to found in the two Evangelists, you might have perceived this can be no material Objection, had you but con

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that our Saviour did not deliver his Prayer in the Tongue, and that the different Translation of a Form out etongue into Another cannot possibly prove it to Form. And as to the Omission of the Doxology in uke, that can only Prove, that the faid Doxology (as eing Properly a part of the Prayer) may be omitted or by our Saviour's own permission; and agreeably hereyou may fee in our Liturgy, that the Lord's Prayer ere appointed to be repeated sometimes with, somewithout the Doxology. In short, if such a Difference pression, or such an Omission as is above specified, will what was defigned to be a Form to become No Form, you must allow also Our Common Prayer to be No fince there are several Parts of It to be sometimes ed, and at other times Inferted, and fince it is but g Most Mighty instead of Almighty or the like, and les to be a Form. And if so, then you are to Invent pretended Reasons to Excuse your felf from Not Comwith It; fince your Objection against it as a Form no longer hold, if this last Objection holds Good. thus by the way you may further see the Badness of Cause, when the Objections, which you are forced ke up with, Destroy One the Other.

could add a great deal more still for the further confiron of this matter, which you might have found in Writers upon this Subject, and so seen your self fully Andherein afore yous wrote. Neither will I barely Say this, test you to some particular Treatises, viz. Certain Cases mscience resolved concerning the Lawfullness of Joyning with a of Prayer, Part. 2. Cas. 5. in Vol. 2d. of London-Dis Cases: or else in the Abridgment of them Ch. 3. or in

Whitby's Annotations on Matth. 6. 9. &c.

the forecited Places of each of the said Books you at likewise have seen your self fully Answered afore you as to what comes next in your Letter, viz. that the stiles Practice may (you date not speak out to great an out, as to say, the Apostles Practice doth) confirm the mion of the Lord's Prayer being only a Directory, for the never read in Scripture that they used It in set

words,

words, but fuited their expressions in prayer to their feunate sions, as the spirit gave them utterance. For in the foren tioned Books you would have been taught, that what John saith of Christ, viz. that there were many things in Jesus did, which were not written, holds true also of Apostles : and that you may as well conclude from the lence of the Scripture, that the Apostles did not Baptize in name of the Father &c. that they never prayed before Chills furrection, that many of them never preached the Goffel ic. that they never need the Lord's Prayer. And as to the of Utterance you might have learnt from the Books abo mentioned, that "it was Miraculous and Particulato " Primitive Age; that you may as well pretend to the of Tongues, as that of Utterance; and that if your Pa er are thus Inspired as those of the Apostles were, they be of Equal Authority with the Scripture; which even & Sober Diffenters themselves will not maintain, but dilar

I confess that I cannot refer you to the foremention or any other Books for an Answer to your next Objet (methinks you begin to Think highly of It hereupon, there is no fuch Occasion, this happening) Not because! so Good as to be Unanswerable, but because It is so Bad and Extravagantly Absurd, as that I know of One of your own Party fovery Weak as to Make Use of but your felf; and now you have brought It forth, really not Worth an Answer. However in Civility to I will not pass it by wholly Unregarded; but shall put you mind, that you would have done well to have Confident that supposing the Lord's Prayer to have been enjoyned to All that profess the name of Christ, but) only to I Christians to use in the fet Words, yet this had been ab dantly enough to have proved the faid Prayer to have deligned for a Form; inalimach as a Form that is used but Ten, is as misch a Form as if it was used by Ten Th Again you would have done well to have Co fidered, that this fame Objection of your, if it ho Good, makes it Unwarrantable for Multitudes of Christ to fay not only the Lord's Prayer, but Any Other W seed. Once more you would have done well to have C Liden

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d, that this your Objection carries in it a most se-Reflexion on a Certain Dissenting Teacher and his most w Followers. For fay you, No one is commanded to fay lord's Prayer, that is a Child, not of God, but of the !: Now Tis notoriously known, that a Certain Difg Teacher and his most Zealous Followers never fay the Prayer. Therefore is it not a Natural Consequence, the taid Certain Dissenting Teacher and his Followers themselves to be Children, not of God, but of the De-In like manner fay you, No One is Commanded to he Lord's Prayer, that is full of Rage and Fury, and ion a Forgiving Temper. To which may be subjoyned, tain Diffensing Teacher &c. never fays the Lord's Prayer; efore may it not be naturally inferred, that the faid ming Teacher &c. is Full of Rage and Fury, and Far a Forgiving Temper? Now if Any One will cast such e Reflexions on himself &c. who shall Help it, or whom can he be Angry in justice, but only with If, for Not acting more Discreetly and Uprightly?
Tell, but you have Still in reserve Another Objection of Forms, supposing those already drawn from the Prayer Will not Hold; which is as follows.

Mr. Dowley's Letter.

ut suppose it as you say that it was given by Christ as a um, what is that to other devised ones, because Christ the of the Church and lawgiver might give his disciples a set form, it doth not therefore follow that the servants may do to, if there were no further imposition then what christ hath you would have no quarrell with the disenters; so that all your arguing from scripture there doth not appear there warrant for formes, and therefore these that say so are not teachers but ministers of truth, and those that say the conmay more easily be laid under that denomination.

Dr. WELLS's Answer.

Tou needed not, Sir, to have given your self the ble of making the Objection contained in this last parph, nor we the trouble of Answering it, since you might

might also have seen this fully Answered afore you want, you consulted the forecited places of the two sust Be above mentioned; or had you been but pleased to duely Considered the first head of my First Letter. For might thence have learnt, that what Christ thought to prescribe to his Church for its benefit, the Same like without all doubt may be prescribed by Such a Servants, as He has entrusted the Government of his chaith. And also you might have learnt, that All In stitute. And also you might have learnt, that All In stitutes, which Such his Servants think sit to make in the not Forbidden, are to be look'd upon and obey'd as chaown Impositions, and therefore that the Dissenters have

just reason to Quarrel with us.

I cannot well conceive, why you should give for particular intimation of the Shortness of the Lord's Ph unless you delign it by way of Hint, that our Set is too long. But then this Hint will ferve also for an Hin your Self-Contradiction, whilst you blame our Common Pr on that very Same account, whereby you endeavou Recommend, and for which your Party are wont to up, your Extempore Prayers, namely for the Length of the As for what follows in your last paragraph, it is Hint, that you (as well as some of your Followers) Resolved that, let me Write or Say what I will, never so or so clear Truth, yet you will have no Regard to It shall therefore only add, that if you will but have, Regard (tho' not to Me, yet) to Some of the moth nent of your Own Writers, and to the Universal Judge of All the Reformed Churches beyond the Seas, your acknowledge (as will appear in my next Treatile) there is in Scripture sufficient warrant for Forms, and the fore those that say there doth not appear such warrant, justly chargeable with being Falfe Teachers on that account

Thus much for what you fay by way of Objection Age
my Argument to justify Forms of Prayer: you go on next

fay Something in defence of Extempore Prayer.

Mr. Dowley's Letter.

Before you declaime so loudly against extempore prayer

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do well to clear your-felf of those scriptures that plainly it forth as Rom: 8: 26: 27: where the Apostle fets forth the helping our infirmitys in the matter as well as in the manner at duty, which would be altogether needless if we be tied to me before our eyes, where the matter is limited & known beand, & he also saith the spirit so works sometimes in the chilof god in that duty, as that it cannot be uttered, but its outer a forme that is before us; & before you fo wholly run this way of praying you would do well to answer bishop ins upon that subjet, who p: 12: saith, that to despise it, le reproachfull expressions about it, is for the most part a of a prophane heart, & of persons being strangers to the to comfort of the duty; And also you should be agreed gyour selves of its sinfullness, for many of your own comon practife it, & your arguing will make them as much teachers as us.

Dr. WELLS's Answer.

Yould you, Sir, but have given your self leave duely to considered what I say in my Letters concerning Exme Prayer, you would have perceived that All this last graph of your Letter is Nothing as all to the purpose. Or first, All that is said in my Letter relates to Extempore or in Publick: and I leave Any one of Common Capato judge, whether Rom. 8. 26, 27. can possibly be undered of Publick Extempore Prayer. For as the Apostle saith the former part of the verse, that the Spirit helpeth our mities, so in the latter part he tells us how it doth riz. by interceding for Us with Groanings that Cannot be red. But now can such Groanings as Cannot be Uttered pplied to the Matter of Publick Extempore Prayers which stually Uttered, without the plainest Absurdity and paradiction?

nd indeed you are (after your wonted manner) so las in the next Sentence to Disprove your self by say-the very Same in effect as I have just now said. For say the Spirit so works sometimes in the Children of God in Duty (viz. of Prayer) as that it cannot be Uttered, nee you infer, that this cannot be understood of Forms

of Prayer, because it is Easy to utter a Form that is Us. In like manner I argue, that the Spirit's working in to as that it cannot be uttered, Cannot possibly be under of the Matter of your Extempore Prayer, for as much as yo Actually Utter that in your Congregations. And thus have your self Disproved the Texts alledged by you to Extempore Prayer, and so have saved me the labour of ing my self of them, and have brought on your self the ble of Clearing your self of a New Contradiction.

Besides, had you not as little Regard to Logick as to you might know, that the' in Some Particular Cales (as the time of Diftress or Sufferings, to which the An particularly refers) we may not know what Particularly to for as we ought; yet it doth not thence follow, but that may know (at All times) what in General to Pray we ought, viz. All things that are requisite for Our So Bodies, so far forth as God Shall see Expedient for Us, that both the Matter and Manner of our Common Pra thus truely Agreeable to the Will of God, you may from the Exhortation at the Beginning, and St. Chrys Prayer at the End. And thus you may fee, if you that neither Rom. 8. 26, 27. nor the other place of Sci you refer to, can make Any thing Against our Form For Extempere Prayer in Publick; and therefore there i need I should Clear my self of them, or that you should mentioned them being nothing to the purpofe.

2. I call upon you, Sir, to shew in what part of my ters I have Declaimed so loudly against Extempore pray wholly to run it down, or to use Reproachfull Expressions about to say that It is Sinfull in its self. 'Till you do this (w I am sure you Caunot) there is no occasion for meto siver what Bishop Wilkins saith on that subject, since saith Nothing against what I have said; nor need I reply thing to what you mention of Some of Our Own Common practissing Extempore Prayer (for I suppose you mean) their Sermons, because Our Church gives them Liberty to so, if they think sit, after they have read the Common Prand therefore such their Practice is Suitable to the Alon made by Our Church, and not Contrary, or in Opposition

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as you and other Dissenting Teachers. have now largely confider'd All you have faid in Letter by way of Objection Against the Arguments e use of by me For Forms of Prayer; and shall leave Impartial Reader to judge, whether I have not proved fereral Particulars urged by you to be Hints (not of Mine, of your own Nakedness. And shall only observe here her on this Head, that notwithstanding the Dislike pretend to Forms, yet I am apt to believe, that were Prayers and Sermons carefully taken in writing for one we month, or but for Six months; it might appear, that your Prayers and Sermons are at the bottom no other Forms, somewhat chops and changed several ways, (just One should begin sometime with one part, another with another part &c. of the Common Prayer) and you only Delude and Put upon Weak and Unthink-People by giving out, that you Pray Extempore. But ther you pray Extempore or Not, is no ways material, 'iis evident, that if your Praying and Preaching be like Writing, it is Far from being By the Spirit; and yet are you to find out a Reason, (if you can) why you ld not pretend to Write by the Spirit as well as to Pray nach by the Spirit, since the Apostles, who Prayed and thed by the Spirit, did also Write by the same Spirit.

he next Head you think fit to take notice of, is that of

ution, of which you speak thus:

Mr. DOWLEY's Letter.

cannot forbear further observing, how the power of Trush conuyou to yelld the power of ordination to presbiters in Scripture
and whatever other order under that name hath been set up
diverted of that power, we have no concern with it, progourselves to be of scripture institution & no other; though
long the papal usurpation ordination as well as other things
disordered, yet in the times of reformation things should be
all to their primitive pattern, as well as other matters were in
the reformed Churches, and even in yours the superiority of
bishops

bishops above presbiters was long after the reformation looked we but as a humane constitution, as many bishops themselves have knowledged, and the crying it up as jure divino is but of standing.

Dr. WELLS's Answer.

Before I enter upon the Arguing part of your forego paragraph, I delire to know what you mean by the firm Word [Presbuers.] For I am not ashained to own, I do not remember that in my Reading, I ever met with afore. I know indeed that some of the Clergy are al Presbyters, and that fuch is the True way of Writing English Name, you might have learnt from my Letter, you either so much as Read them, or had you not been jobved rather to Spell Falfely than to Agree with Me in manner of Spelling the faid Word. I believe, that your mighty Greek Hero or Champion Achilles will be able to justify your skill in the Greek Language sofa to Free it from being much called in question on this aco of your Spelling the aforefaid word, not with due And to the Original Greek Word. Had the word occur in your Letter but once so writ, I had took no notice of but had ascribed it to mere Inadvertency; but when it is there so writ no less than three or four times, 'tis evid that it must proceed from Another Cause. But alter I will do you this piece of Justice to Acquaint the Wo that (fince I received your Letter) I have been infor by an Honest Lay-man, (which I particularly mention prevent your having Hard Thoughts of Any Clargethat it appears from your Letter to Me, that you are will forme late years very much Come off from that Rigid ! Conformity you formerly shewed to the Received Way of ing. And therefore fince you have been thus Brought in Some Tolerable measure to Orthography, I will quite Despair, but that you may in time be Brought likewise to Orthodoxy. Thus much then for the Fallon your Spelling, next for the Falleness (not of your As for you have, I acknowledge, avoided that, by contra your felf only with Bare Affertions; and therefore !

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occed to shew the Falseness but) of What you Assert or Say, that part of your Letter we are now upon.

You fay then that I yield the Power of Ordination to Presbysin Scripture times; which (in the Sense you understand the ords in) is apparently False, as may be seen more especially 32. of my Letter to you, where I prove that the Power of dination did not belong to Presbyters properly so called in the m Testament, and therefore did not belong to such Presbyas your Ordination was Derived from; and with whom therete you are altogether Concerned, how vainly soever you proyour felf to be of Scripture-Institution. 'Tis true indeed, at you have no Concern with any other Order fet up since the ipture-times under the Name of Presbyters, and Divested of Power of Ordination, because there never was Any such der, no not so much as mentioned (as I know of) by by One but your felf: and your Mention of It plainly ws that you are to Learn the great Difference between ing Divefted and Not Invested.

As to the Irregularities which had crept into Ordination ing the Papal Usurpation, they were removed at the Remaion in our Church; and All things were Restored to their imitive pattern more exactly in our Church than in Other Remed Churches, as in other Instances, so particularly bessel We retained the Distinction of the Three Ministerial Or-

in agreement to the Primitive Pattern.

Whereas you say that the Crying up of the Superiority of bops to Presbyters as jure Divino is but of late Standing, a do only betray thereby your Want of Knowledge in desiassical Assairs. For a Right Knowledge in these would be convinced you, that the aforesaid Doctrine is no ter than the Received Doctrine of the Primitive Church, I that such as did Oppose it in the more Early times were says Censured and Condemned by the General Consent of the mient Councils. And in like manner ever since the Remaion such as have gone about to Call the said Done in Question, or Pretend the aforesaid Superiority to only of Humane Institution, have always been looked on in our Church as Heterodox and Unsound. And if you ly know of Many Bishops that have acknowledged the E-

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piscopal Superiority to Presbyters to be of no other than the man Institution, you would have done some Kindness in giving their Particular Names, that Others may know the too; if you do not truely know Many, you ought not to have made fo very Free with that High Sacred Order, and Cast such a slur upon It. But be what you say as it will out of my Prefound and Bounden Reverence to that Apollo cal Order I shall only Add, that I leave you or Am Oh (who foever) to Disprove, what I have said concerning the Apostolical Constitution of Episcopacy as received in the Chan of England, in p. 33, &c. of my Letter to your felf: and all that supposing (after all) Our Episcopacy to be only Humane Constitution, yet you are bound in Conscience to Ca ply with It and Obey your Biffop, as may be gathered for what I have proved in my First Head of my First Lan and may be feen more particularly and largely proved Mr. Bennet in his Discourse of Schism ch. 9. and lastly may be plainly and fairly inferred from the Practice en of such Bishops as you mention. For though These Bishops m or might think their Superiority over Presbyters to be of H mane Constitution, yet they nust in Charity be supposed to this it notwithstanding to be a Lawfull Constitution and Na D agreeable to the Rule of Scripture, or else they would (Agmin you in other respects as well as this, and) stand Self-O demned, namely by exercifing a Power which they judged lawfull.

Well, but if All you have hitherto Alledged, be to proved to make nothing Against what I have said Concering the Invalidity of your Presbyterian Ordination; yet think there remains still Three Rocks in my way, at must unavoidably run upon All three. But I doubt that I shall meet with Better Success, and so shall real

on with good Heart and Courage.

Mr. DOWLEY's Letter.

Your arguing to overthrow our ordination runs you upon 3 ms: to advance an uninterrupted succession of ordination from Apostles to these times, which can never be made out, and prosper

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metitants writing against the papists laugh at it, to defend it you mist trace it through all the darknes of popery, where you will are many insuperable difficultys, you will find many schismes, any popes at a time severally ordaining bishops, and very hard know which was the true, and whether your succession be from e true to not the schismaticall, to how you will clear it from not receding from pope Jone I leave to you to determine, your arguent seems to inferre a certain vertue droping from the sinvers of a ordainer on the ordained, which savours ranke of popery, tenng to make orders a sacrament, which all protestants deny.

Dr. WELLS's Answer.

It is what the Church of England justly Glories in, that he is Able to Make out her Claim to an Uninterrupted ccession of Ordination from the Apostles to these times; and holoever afferts the Contrary, only betrays his own Ignonce in Church-history. Though your Followers are fo leak in themselves, and so unreasonably Civil to you, to Believe whatever you say, only because you say It; t you must not expect that Others will be so Put upon, atthat they will look for Good Proof of what you fay, bethey believe It. Whereas on the contrary you are not ealed to give One Single Politive Proof that the afored Succession hath been ever Interrupted, but content our self Barely to Assert with Great Confidence and as reat Untruth, that Such a Succession can never be made , and that All the Protestants writing against the Papists ght at it. Pray consider whether you do not deserve to laught, at your self for an Assertion so Groundless and parently False. Surely the Episcopal Protestants make up very Considerable Part of the Protestants, and Any one t your self would think in reason, that These do not gh at the Papifts for what they themselves maintain and om to be True.

As for what you Hint concerning the Darkness of Popery, e Plurality of Popes at the same time, and a Pope Jone, they All of them so many more Hints of your Want of lowledge in Church-Assairs. For in the Darkess time of popy there is Great Light as to the Point of Ordination,

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the true Reason of It's being so Called.

And the Plurality of Popes at the same time doth notin least Prejudice the Succession of Ordination; and your thing Otherwise is only a Proof of your not Knowing, the same Person, which is not a Rightfull Pope, yet be a Rightfull Bishop; and consequently may have a Right to exercise the Power of Ordination, though may not have a just Right to exercise the Papal Authority received in the Church of Rome. And this Consideration of Universal Extent, I purposely pass by Oth which might be urged in reference ro our Church in ticular.

However, I cannot but observe from hence that have unawares let drop from your Pen what is suffic to prove your self to be a Schismatical Teacher. whereas you fay, that in the Darkness of Popery we shall Many Schisms, many Popes at the same time, and that in to Know, which was the True, and which the Schismatical; plainly acknowledge, that there may be a Schifm, wheret is a perfect Agreement not only in Fundamentals, but all Rites and Ceremonies, if to be there is notwithstanding and Opposition between the Members of the said Church; and agree that whenever there were many Popes at a time, there coul but One true or Rightfull Pope, and the Others were to esteem'd Schismatical. Whence it will follow much m that the Diffenters are guilty of Schism, because though May Agree with us in Fundamentals, yet they openly of the Church of England in other respects: and it will follow that Any one that fets himself up to be a Tu in opposition to the True and Rightfull Minister of any Pa he thereby becomes a Schismatical Teacher, namely [1] no other reason, yet for this alone, viz.) because He of openly the True and Rightfull Minister.

Let the Reader now judge, whether you are not la a Rock so far, as miserably to Shatter and Split the Case are imbarked in: and yet it will presently appear

our own S Succe Bion fure t along by no grounds nsuperabi a Pope 7 is be t , that yo mity to ers thus ible; bi nuch rea Testame Confe na, or ng the I itherto r) Him True St what is Difinger you do as well and C opery. our felf

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have received still more Damage as to the Reputation ur own Scholarship. For whereas you leave me to clear Succession of our Ordination from proceeding from Pope Jone, fure this is as far as any thing Can be, from Caralong with it an Insuperable Difficulty. For though by no means love to be Foolishly Confident withgrounds, yet I may venture to fay, that 'twill prove nsuperable Difficulty for you make out, that there ever Pope Fone. Indeed I have read of a Pope Joan, and is be the same you mean, you have given a new that you cannot yet quite shake off your Old Nonmity to true Spelling. Had One of your poor Ignorant ms thus spelt his wife's name, it had been easily Exble; but for Mr. Dowley, that Great Scholar, that is such read in the Greek (or suppose only in the English). Testament, Not to Know how to Write the faid Name Conformably to the Word it is derived from, viz. na, or at least, to the Received Way of Spelling It ng the Learned, is not so easily to be Excused.

itherto you have given (in this paragraph of your r) Hints of your Unacquaintedness with Church-History True Spelling; but you give in the last place an Him what is much worse and more Discommendable, viz.) Disingenuity. For I appeal to you your self, wheyou do not well know, that We of the Church of Engs well as Other Protestants Deny Orders to be a Sacraand Condemn the contrary Opinion as a vain piece opery. And therefore Could you but have prevailed our self to Deal for once Ingenuously, you could not suspected Any thing that I have said of the Virtue dination to tend in the least towards the Popish Opinion; would have understood It to import no more than is Allowed by All that Allow Ordination, viz. that mposition of Hands is the Scriptural way of Setting men apart Ministry; and that No Persons can Duely take upon to exercise such Imposition of Hands, but Those that have he said Power or Anthority Duely transmitted down to them the Apostles, as have the Bishops of Our Church. But oregoing Instance is not the only Instance of your

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Distingenuity, as will appear from what comes next in your Letter.

Mr. DOWLEY's Letter.

2: your discourse drives you to set up an order of presbiters that the scripture is unacquainted with, viz, not having power of ordination, which you own scripture presbiters might have, and in stading I shall leave it to you to consider, how you can clear you selfe of that charge you lay against us; and how you can make yourself an officer of scripture appointment.

Dr. WELLS's Answer.

Sir, either you must own that you did not carefully me over my Letter to you, or else you must be guilty of nototion Disingenuity, in misrepresenting what I tay, so as you do the toregoing paragraph. Have I not there express prov'd (p. 31, 32) that it is evident from I Tim. 4. 14. com par'd with 2 Tim. 1. 6. as also from Titus 1. 5. that the Property or Presbyters there mentioned had not the Power of Ordination? and therefore is it any other than a downright United for you to say, that I set up an Order of Presbyters that the Stipture is unacquainted with? Wherefore this same Assertion to yours being thus plainly False, All that you infer from It sall to the ground of it self; and my Charge against the Validity your Orders still holds Good, and I my self appear from the Texts last cited to be an officer of Scripture-appointment, the not invested with the Power of Ordination.

As to what you mention concerning my Oming the Scripture-Presbyters might have the Power of Ordination, would you have been so Ingenuous as to have Carefully Read an Considered, what I have said concerning the Promiscuous of the Word [Presbyter] in the Scripture-times, you could not but have perceived that what I say upon the sorement tioned Point, Cannot possibly make Any thing for you. An whenever you shall think sit to Undertake to Disprove what have said on this head, paragraph by paragraph, as I have do here in reference to your Letter; then I perswade my seif the you will find that what I have Allowed, makes Nothing For but Much Against you, and that you will meet with so Conviction inwardly, tho you may think it proper to stiffe I

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have I think clearly escaped Running upon any Rock herto; and of the Three Rocks you mentioned there reins now but One more to be escaped; and I assure my of the like Good success, and so proceed on.

Mr. DOWLEY'S Letter.

they have no other ordination then what is among the district, and so we may see your charity to the protestant relition, that while you acknowledge the papal ministry you disown in the protestant churches abroad; I wish by the advancing his opinion you be not pulling down yourselves with your own ds, for nothing renders any party more hatefull to god on, than such monopolising true ministry and salvation among nelves, this gave a good step towards the overthrow of Rome, would be the only church though wretchedly degenerate of mother of harlots, no salvation without conformity to her, no worship ministry nor ordinances but in her way, or this gave then to those that loathed her abominations to depart out of the it may be admonition to others least they stumble at that abling stone.

Dr. WELLS's Answer.

I can easily guess at your policy in placing this Rock, as being in your opinion the Greatest of the Three, I so Great, that tho' I might possibly Keep off from eiving any prejudice by the Two sormer, yet I could not Run soul upon This, and Ruine my Cause. But alass! poor n, you might have known (had you been pleas'd ever Consult our Writers) that this same Rock has been long to quite Blown up, and so Levell'd as to be put out of any pacity of Hurring the Cause I am imbarked in.

I very well know, that you and your Brethren do not uple Basely to Delude and Deceive poor Ignorant people this matter, by telling them that the Protestants beyond are most (if not all) in an exact Agreement with your ses as to manner of Ordination, Worship, &c. But the your

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make no Conscience thus to Beguile and Missead Ignorant People, who know little (if any thing) more of the Transactions of the World than what lies within the narrow Compass of Eight or Ten miles round them, yet you should have been more Prudent than to think to Put up Others after such a manner, Who are much Better Acquainted with the State of the Protestants beyond Sea than you sen to be by your Letter.

hear and have plainly proved and made out, (What is to directly Contrary to the Wrong Notions you have infilled into them, viz.) that All the Protestants beyond Sea do Approve of Our Rites and Ceremonies, and Episcopal Ordinains &c. as Very Lawfull, and do Condemn your Separation Iton our Church as Unwarrantable, and yet this is no Othe than what shall be made Good in my intended Treatle

above-mentioned.

In the mean while 'twill be abundantly sufficient to obferve in general, that your Case is very far different from the Case of the Protestant Churches beyond Sea as to the matters Ordination; and therefore the Denying the Validity of your Ordination will not presently amount to a like Flat Denis of the Validity of their Ordination; neither do I go about presently to Un-church them, tho' what I have said concerning the Invalidity of your Ordination is Enough to Un-Church

All the Diffenters in England.

And hence you may learn, that the Church of England far from Monopolizing True Ministry and Salvation to He self, or from saying That there is no True Worship but in he Way,&c. tho' She doth maintain that Schism or an Unnuces Separation from her Communion by such as ought to Submit to He Lawfull Injunctions, is a Damnable Sin; and Consequent that All the Dissenters in England that are Guilty of such Separation, are Guilty of a Damnable Sin; and as long as the Continue so, are Out of a State of Salvation. And this is suc a Monopolizing of Salvation as the Scripture plainly warran again and again; and therefore to Blame it, is to Blame the Scripture it self.

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I shall only observe further, that had you consulted to Bennet's Book of Schism from ch. 6. to ch. 11. inclusively, ou might have seen what you say in this last paragraph, swered afore you wrote; and that what you say concerning to Church of Rome, hath no Relation to our Church, and eresore is altogether Impertinent: and lastly, that I am unto no Apprehension of Our Church being Pulled down, So ng as Authority is Able to Keep off your Party from aying Violent Hands upon Her. Let us then Proceed.

Mr. Dowley's Letter.

ur paraleling the disenters with the Papists is most trifling, & nyou exceeding open, it's very well known the dissenters are at remotest distance from them, & they themselves say that a remiliation with some might be, but with us impossible, this turne of us brings to my mind what is reported of Billingsgate, where greatest were shall be sure to cry we-re first; between Rome some others it is evident many real of design d paralels may made in doctrine constitution discipline & worship, but all that shave raked up concerning the dissenters is only nominal & accistall; good is no less good though evil ones have counterfeited it cover base designs, the pharisees made prayer a presence to deur widows houses, yet is not prayer lesse a duty, & to be glected & exploded thereupon, & so though Romane missiorys (supposing your relations to be true) have pretended to spirit in prayer while they were destitute of the spirit, & d wicked purposes in hand, yet is not praying in the Holy oft to be cast away, & all turned into forme, praying exspore took not its rife from them, but is as old as the bible, d the learned Mr Clarkson bath sufficiently made out from miquity, that there were no such thing as formes made use in the church for some centurys after Christ; its very certain at the papifts have turned themselves into all shapes to divide stestants, & to btast & blemish the reformation, & many re instances might be given of their intreagues among you than , but we object not to you fuch trifles, but things more weigh-& real.

Dr. WELLS's Anfwer.

It had been much Better for you, Sir, had you tented your felf to make use of the plain common word paring] instead of that Word of Art, which you Fallet [Paraleling.] For your Not Knowing how to write Word more Agreeable to it's Derivation (as appears more than One Instance in the foregoing paragraph your Letter) is another Shrewd Hint, that Greek ist Greek to you, and that you are not endued with the G Tongues, tho' you vainly pretend to that of Utterance, w as they are Both joyned together in the very Text, where Apostles are said to speak (namely, with other Tongue the Spirit gave them Utterance. And therefore your tioning above that the Apostles prayed as the Spirit them Utterance Act. 1. 24, 25. and Act. 4. 24, to 30. i other in effect than Two False Citations; inasmuch as is no mention made in either of the forecited place their Praying then, as the Spirit gave them Utterance; you Boldly and Unwarrantably take part of a verie of one Chapter, and heedlessly apply it to parts of other Chapters.

Moreover you your felf, Sir, do not Deny, but the Parallel I have drawn (by way of Specimen of might be more Largely done that way) between the femers and Papists holds True, and therefore if it be Triffing, it can become so only on account of the Triffing of the Instances wherein the said Parallel is drawn. At you think sit thus to Intimate, that Praying and Pring Without Book &c. as Opposed to Praying and Pring Within Book, are Matters Most Triffing to be infupon, I think you are much in the Right; and shall by add that you would do well to Act accordingly, Not to keep up a Separation on account of Such Ma as are by your own Confession Most Triffing.

Well, but it seems the asoresaid Parallel brings to mind (What? Why it might have been reasonably pected in consideration of Mr. Dowley's Great Great

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purity, a Text of Scripture; or at least in consideraof Mr. Dowley's Great Learning, a saying out of some and Author: but no such matter, Mr. Dowley's Graad you puity, and Learning is not so Great, but that He on word upon Occasion Condescend to take up with What is u Falfely nd at Billing sgate. To have thus recourse to Such a to write as Billing gate, is What one would not think strange appears mong a Company of Porters, or a Crew of Fellows paragrap have been Bred up at Horfes heels: but it feems very Unreek is to ming Mr. Dowley, who pretends to have been Bred th the G at least at the feet of some (Puritan) Gamaliel. erance, W at what is it that is reported of Billing sgate? Why, that t, where r Tongue e your

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the Greatest W-re Shall be Sure to cry W-re first. Hah! t is the matter now? What, have We got in this Fine ng a Paw Word, which is not fit to be written? Why did not Mr. Dowley's Gravity and Purity prevail upon to let quite alone the mentioning of the faid Exion, if it could not be mentioned without some ofe to Modesty? But Sir, one to Conversant in Scrias you are, Surely cannnot be Ignorant, that the parts of td [Whore] frequently occurs in the Holy Writings; therefore for you to be afraid, that the Writing of aforesaid Word in full should defile your Pen and Paper, be look'd upon as no other than the very Height of namical Squeamishness, and a Scruple (just like the Rest d. So much for the Original or Rife of your fine saying, your manner of writing it: next for the Design and ming of It.

f then you dare but stand to the Determination of Billing gate Proverb, I doubt not but to make it quickappear, that your Party is the most Blameable. For tis oriously known to All that have any tolerable insight the History of Our Church Transactions since the Reformathat your Party at their First Separating from our Commubegan to justify such their Practice by Crying out against Church as the Whore of Babylon; and you have ever fince ntained and kept up your Separation by no Artifice or

Cheat more than by Continuing to Cry out Against Papists. And this is Evident from De Laune's Book sent me, where are several Pages to this purpose therefore with what Truth can you say, that my Parall the Dissenters to the Papists is as it were Crying whome when it appears from De Laune's Book, that He had pless the Church of England to the Church of Rome above in years agoe, and consequently Cryed (in the language of Fine Proverb) Whore First? and therefore according to inserence you make from the said Proverb, you have the proved your Own Party to be (in the language of the said Proverb).

Billing (gate-Proverb) the Greatest Whore.

I affute you, Sir, that Mr. De Laune's Book was Occasion of my Drawing up that short Parallel (at end of my First Letter, between you and the Papisis. hearing a little after I was fetled here, that the faid B was mightily esteemed by your Party, I procured Itl afore I had drawn up Either of my Letters, and fine that the Author spent a very considerable part of his B in drawing a Parallel between Us and the Papifts : herenpe thought with my felf, that a more likely Method make your Party sensible of the Weakness of this Obje (so much insisted on by you) could not be taken, by Turning It upon your selves, and by shewing that those very Things, wherein you differ from Us, and w you Extoll as peculiar Excellencies in your way of Worl you do after all Agree with the Papifis. And I have missed of my Am herein, but have Got as much as I fired from you in the matter. For it feems obvious evident enough to a Common Capacity, that I have he Forced you to Allow What will Answer and Confue Al Objections made by your Party on this head. For fay ! Good is no less Good the Evil ones have counterlessed! cover base deligns. The Pharifees made Prayer a tence to Devour Widows Houses; yet is not Prayer "Duy, and to be Neglected and Exploded thereupon In like manner say I according to your own way of guing; "Good is no less Good tho' the Papists may m " use of it: and therefore tho' the Papists pray by Form,

ploded th ayer: th Sacramer tes are n the li ne's Boo red to Truth. Gid Bo to Me the Fl ming of ded a Ti follow wife the Beaft: a ront you hould h our me iour, v lows hor He W Grace n Con you a lider, t or affor

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not Praying by Form less a Duty, or to be Negletted and gloded thereupon, and All turned into Extempore ver: tho' the Papists kneel at prayers, particularly at Sacrament, use the Cross in Baptism &c. yet these Decent ware not therefore to be presently Cast away". And the like manner may the far Greatest part of De n's Book be Confuted by what you your felf are ed to Acknowledge in this your Letter to be no other Truth. And so you have pretty well quit scores with aid Book. For whereas the faid Book (tho' fent by to Me to be your Voucher) had the Ill manners to the Flat Ly to what you were pleased to say at the ming of your Letter, you at the end of your Letter have ded a Truth, which will Answer All (or mist part) follows in the faid Book from p. 17 to the end; and wife the other adjoyning Treatile stiled, the Image of Beaft: and so you have took here full Revenge for the most you met with at the Beginning from your Voucher hould have been.

four mentioning what is faid of the Pharifees by one jour, viz. that they made Prayer a Pretence to Devour lows houses, gives me just occasion to pray to God, He would be pleased to give you such a measure of Grace as to enable you Impartially to Examine your n Conscience as to this Pharifaical Practice, and wheyou are not Faulty in the same respect. To which end lider, that 'twas not Barely by Praying, but (as our Saor affores us) by making Long Prayers, and to pretending they were more Gifted than others by reason of such g Extempore Prayer (for I suppose you will not Allow y made use of Forms in those Early times) that the vises were wont to Devour W.dows Houses, that is, so to Insinuate themselves into the Good Opinion of felly Woas to Get away All they had in Gifts and Prefents. And w near this Case comes to that of you and your Followers, 00 well known to need further Explanation.

Had your skill in matters relating to the Papists been as Great your Zeal against them, you would have known, that ofe called by you Roman Missionaries might with more

accuracy

accuracy have been called Romish Missionaries (the Learned and Accurate Writers having thought for serve a Distinction between the two words, Rom Romilb, the better to Avoid Ambiguity) but this fort of Nicety, it is the more eafily Excuseable, and fore I shall insist no longer upon It, but proceed ferve that what you fay of the Romifb Missionaries faid likewise of you and your Brethren, namely (as well as they) pretend to the Spirit in Prayer, wh are destitute of the Spirit. For is it not justly to be that such your Presence is chiefly to Cover Base I and is it not Known, that you likewise have mid poses in hand, viz. to Deceive poor Ignorant People in which concern their Eternal Salvation? Sir, I affure vo the Sincerity and Charity of a Christian, that my Hea Trembles for you and your Brethren, when I confide much your vain Pretentions to the Extraordinary Affi of the Spirit in Prayer, &c. make way for your Ow Others Running into the Sin against the Holy Ghost; thereby you ascribe Unwarrantable Expressions and som Downright Blasphemies to the Holy Spirit of God; an courage Every pitifull Ignorant Fellow to be fo Impule Irreligious as Not to be Afraid to Affert Publickly What He Speaks or writes, is as the Spirit gives him Un forasmuch as He well knows, that He hath as much s for the Spirit's so Giving him Utterance, as you and you Ilren bave.

You do no other than make use of the Popish Je Artifice of Quibbling, when you say, that Praying Entook not it's kife from the Papists, but is as Old as the For tho' it be True, that Praying Extempore, when R Qualified, it as Old as the Bible; yet 'tis as True, Praying Extempore when Not rightly Qualified, but as by you in Opposition to the Lawfull Commands of the of the Church &c. is not as Old as the Bible, but was brought up amongst Us by the Popish Priests in ott cause Divisions; and hath been ever since kept up by the senting Teachers to the same end and purpose. Sure that Forms of Prayer are as old as the Bible, as you that Forms of Prayer are as old as the Bible, as you

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not only from the Lord's Prayer in the New Testament, om several Instances in the Old Testament, as Numb. 6. 4 25, 26. Deut. 21. 7, 8. &c. as may be more largely n Cases of Conscience Resolved concerning the Lawfulness of with Forms of Prayer &c. Part 2d. Case 5. may be feen that Mr. Clarkfon's Learning was not fo or at least His Impartiality was not so Sincere, as te him from maintaining a Great Falfity, by affirmthat Forms of Prayer were not in use for some Centuries christ. The Contrary whereof is plainly proved in of the Treatife above-mentioned, as also in Mr. Bennet's igement from p. 55. to p. 69. and Dr. Comber's History of

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hat might be further added to shew, that the Disenting as are in reality little other than Tools made use of by apists to Destroy the Church of England, and so to Restore , I shall have Occasion to take large Notice of It next Treatife, and so shall Omit It here; only Obng, that you, Sir, and your Breihren seem to take Great to Keep your Followers in Deep Ignorance as to Particulars which might tend to Open their Eyes and them see, that the Bishops and Ministers of the Church gland are fo far from (what is truely called) Popery, they have been All along the Main Bulwarks of the fant Religion Against the Papifts; and accordingly have and still are Acknowledged as such by the Prothurches beyond Sea; the you and your Brethren not Ashamed Falsly to Represent them to your Bid Followers as Papists. Wherefore I cannot but take Opportunity to Acquaint your Followers, that the , when R Compilers of the Common Prayer were Burnt in the Reign as True, e Popish Queen Mary I. and therefore to be fure were ified, but from being Papists, when they choic to lay down their ands of the for the sake of the Protestant Religion. And again in , but was ign of the late Popish King James II. several Bishops in ord Church were Imprisoned in the Tower, and Tryed, and ot up by the Ministers of Note in Our Church were suspended &c. for ofe. Sure ing the Deligns then on foot to Bring in Popery; whilst ble, as you

the Dissenters were highly Careffed and Favoured by the falls pilh King James II. and his Party. And furely nothing more Weighty or Real can be urged to shew, that it is means of the Diffenters that the Papists hope still to Diffe one time or other the Church of England, and then to

vance Popery upon her Ruin.

I have now gone thro' All the feveral Hints you threated me with above; and whether they have done More Ha to my Cause or yours let the Reader Determine. Il only observe, that they seem to have been so far from me ing Good those Two or Three Points or Heads they were Brough for, that they can by no means be Allowed as sufficient

to serve for All the Kest.

The only Three Heads you have taken notice of in you Letter, are thefe, viz. Forms of Prayer, your Presbyterian 0 dination, and my Specimen of a Parallel that might be Dra between you and the Papifts. And you have been fo h from Disproving the Arguments I have made use of on ac of the forementioned Heads, that as to Forms of Property you have Afferted What will Instifie it against all Objettin and as to my Paralleling you with the Papilts you have then by been forced to Acknowledge What will evidently show Weakness of the Objections made by your Party against Ull account of our Agreement with the Papists; and lastly, 21 your Ordination you have thewn that you are fo Farko Rightly Understanding the Controversy about such Presbytti Ordination, that you do not Rightly know so much as to be the word [Presbyter]: To pass by many other False Spellin which are to be Found in your Letter, tho' I have not much as taken notice of them, excepting only your [for [Paraleling], and [Paralel].

How many other Heads be there mentioned in my Lette which you have not fo much as Spoken One Word abou much les Disproved them ? And yet if they hold Good an Cames be Disproved, your own Practice and that of your F lowers must be allowed to be Erroneous and Sinfull. As upon these Considerations I cannot but Believe, that 'tw be thought by All Impartial Judges, that there still remain

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ry Great Occasion for you to Write again, if not to Appear in int; notwithstanding All you have been pleased to Aldge to the Contrary. Indeed would you deal so Ingenously, as Openly to declare (what your Letter too plain-intimates to be) the True Reason of your Forbearing at sent to Appear in Print, namely, that It is because you ink it by no means Proper or Convenient for you to appear in int, till you can Appear in True Arguing, or at least in True elling; this is so Reasonable an Excuse as must be Allowed the and All Other Persons to be Entirely Sufficient and tissactory. And therefore I shall also sorbear to say any one on that Subject, but proceed Duely, to Consider the unsel you give me in the Close of your Letter, which as sollows.

Mr. DOWLEY's Letter.

Sir If the counsel of one so much below you in names and titles ight have any place, I would advise you to turn your thoughts from see weak and beggarly elements to the more weighty matters of ligion, make the faish of christ and the love of God more your dy than the advancement of ceremony, which is a best but hing mint Annise & Cummin, I am sure it would be more assing to god, prositable to your People, & comfortable to your satisfing to god, prositable to your People, & comfortable to your satisfing to god, prositable to your People, & comfortable to your satisfing to god, prositable to your People, & comfortable to your satisfing to god, prositable to your People, & comfortable to your satisfies in religion, I must prosesse to you mine is not, I have matter of greater concern to my self and others to exercise my mind on, & though I have digressed so far to write this privately to u, yet you must look for no more of this nature from me, it is t meet that I should leave the substance to serve ceremony, & so bid you heartily farewell.

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your very humble fervant P: Dowley. Dr. WELLS'S Answer.

Sir, I must say that your Letter is All of a piece, and that as you Begin so you End it with Disproving your self or self-contradiction; so that your Counsel is of no use, but to expose the Weakness of the Counsellor, and his great Unfinessia such an Office.

You do not deny but the Requiring Obedience to a Ceremonies is Tithing Mint, Anise and Cummin, and this abundantly enough to justifie the Writing of my Letters; and your Counselling me as if I had not done well therein, on thews that you can give Counsell which is directly contrary to the Counsell of our Saviour himself. For our Saviour in there fame places you refer to (viz. Mat. 23. 23. or Luke 11.4) expressly saith that the Tithing of Mint &c. and therefor Obedience to Ceremonies (as being the same by your own con fession) ought not to be lest Undone. Hence may be sen how very Unfit a Person you are to be a Spiritual Guil fince you scruple not to Find Fault with what our Savior requires; and to Counfell against Doing, what our Savior expressly Counsells Not to leave Undone; and how plain Blame-worthy you and your Followers are, whill you the Openly Difregard and Despise the Directions of Christ, so fat ast Pride your felves, and think your felves Better and Purer Ca frians than Others, only because you Dare to leave quite done, what Christ (however small the matters may be i themselves) hath commanded not to be left Undone. Heno Sir, you may learn, that were you but so Happy as Right ly to Know, what is Pleasing to God, what is Profitable toth People, and what will be Comfortable to your felf at the lat you would know, that you Sin even by turning your Though from lawfull Ceremonies (tho' in themselves they were n other than weak and beggerly Elements) so far as to have Regard thereto: you would know, that, was the Faith Christ and Love of God duely studied by you, you would induced thereby to have the same Concern for the A vancement of Ceremony as I have, namely in Order to the Decent Performance of Religious Worship, in due Obedience

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lawfull Injunctions of our Church-Governours, and lastly above all as a means to Restore the Primitive Peace and y of the Church, a matter of the very Highest Importance, re learn from our Saviour, John 17.21, 22, 3. and erplaces of Scripture: you would know that your Spiught to be taken up (in the same measure as mine is) even Form, Gesture, and Habit in Religion; and that there be no Matters of so great Concern to your felf and others, Excuse you in the fight of God from Exercising your d even upon those things which you now Mind not at lastly, you would know, that your Regard to Subte will not excuse your Difregard to Ceremony; and that e is no need to Leave the Former to Serve the Latter, that Both may and ought to be duely attended upon, and to by every true Christian.

has you may fee, how very Ill your Counsel is even in y Particular of it, and that you fadly stand in need of fel your felf, and of some one to be your Spiritual Guide the Knowledge of the Truth, from which you are at ent very Distant. And whereas you say, that tho' you e Digressed thus far to Write this Privately to me, yet I must for no more of this Nature from you; 'tis not unlikely but ers may think that your Letter may indeed be very well kt upon as one Long Digression, being very little to the pole; and that you had consulted your own Credit th more, had you never sent to me Any thing of the Na-

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shall only add, that for my part I am and ever shall ery Ready to do you Any Charitable Office in my Power, ild you give me Leave. But by your Bidding me Heartiarewell, you feem Not to care for my Company, but to be Glad to be Rid of it : however my Charity to you will not ir me to Part with you wholly yet, but only for some (no the Faith) time, 'till I can get Ready what else I judge may (or would be east ought to) be Serviceable and Beneficial to the Unfor the A wing of you and your Followers, and to the Bringing you of the Thick Darkness of Erroneous Prejudice and Sinfull Obedience inacy into the Light and Acknowledgment of the Truth.

54 Mr. Dowley's Letter, &c.

To this Great End I shall close All with most Eat Beseeching Almighty God for the sake of his Besoved so our Loving Saviour Jesus Christ, to Deliver You and Followers and all Others in the like sad and deplo State, from All salse Dostrine and Schism, from Hard Heart and Consempt of his Word and Commandment.

So shall continually pray

Your most Faithfull and

Affectionate Servant in Chr

Cutesbach, March 25th.

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